THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1110.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, esq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

LAND for SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of King & Queen county, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Friday the 3d day of June next,

The tract of LAND whereon the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided, situate in the lower end of King and Queen county; or as much of the said land as may be necessary to raise a sum of money for the payment of which the said land was mortgaged. 1aw 3

The Commissioners.

May 6, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT, PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewise a few good Clocks for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased, in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Albemarle county, a Negro man, by the name of NED, about 50 years of age, has several scars on his face, says he is the property of Leonard Henley, of Louisa county. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

THOMAS WILLS, junr. Jailer.

Albemarle county, April 21, 1803.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons having claims against the Estates of *William Giles*, deceased, and *James Abbott*, are directed to bring them in against the next Quarterly Hustings Court.

By order of Court,

JAMES WHITELAW, Adm'r.

May 17, 1803. 4w.

FOR GREENOCK,

The British Ship

JEANIE,

JOHN COWAN, master; now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in eight days;—has room for two hundred hhds. of Tobacco—for freight of which, or for passage, apply to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard, and Johnston*, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, May 26, 1803. 6w.

I SHALL be obliged, very shortly, to leave this state for a few months. Should any persons having demands against me, wish to have them previously adjusted, I shall be glad if they will bring them forward immediately for that purpose.

As the patronage I have received, from my friends and the public, since my commencement in business, has fully equalled my most flattering expectations, I beg leave, with due sensibility and respect, to offer in return my most grateful acknowledgments.

During my absence, Mr. William H. Fitzwhylsonn will receive and pay money, and settle all outward transactions and accounts, in my behalf. The business of Book-Binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. Samuel Combs, who will execute all orders with promptitude and fidelity.

There is now on hand, and will be constantly kept up, a complete assortment of STATIONARY, and of all kinds of blank and ruled BOOKS, used in mercantile, legal and private business.

John Pumfrey.

Richmond, May 12, 1803.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that an Act may pass, For extending the navigation of the river Hardware, in the county of Albemarle, from its source to the forks of the said river. p

May 7, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, for READY MONEY, *at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 6th day of June next,*

A tract of Land in the county of Hanover, containing by estimation 428 acres, conveyed by Edmund Hawkins, and wife, to John Taylor Griffin, and by him to Robert Morris. Also, a LOT on the Main-street in the city of Richmond, opposite Mrs. Couch's tenement, and near to the courthouse, extending 198 feet front, and 168 feet back, and distinguished by the commissioners appointed to sell the public property, by numbers 2, 3 and 4. There is a large wooden building on the premises, divided into three tenements. Also, six full and complete SHARES in the James River Company, and one SHARE in the Dismal Swamp Company, all standing in the name of Robert Morris.

Robert Pollard,
Commissioner.

Richmond, *May* 23, 1803. tds.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Lists are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requested me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publish the names of those who may be still delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.

May 14, 1803.

THE subscribers will give Cash or undrawn Tickets, for Ten Dollar Prizes in the Petersburg Church Lottery.

TAYLOR & BROWN, v. m.

May 17.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

WEST-POINT,

That well known Tract of Land, in King William county, containing by a late actual survey 3212 acres, still for sale; those who wish to purchase may know the terms by application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, } Alexandria,
CHARLES CARTER, } Shirley.

May 17, 1803.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Ann Rose Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of purchasers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertson.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Esq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, state of *Virginia*, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,
Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 12, 1803.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 20th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

500 Rations

per day, at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803.

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against the said Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern in the said city of Richmond on Thursday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the estate of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, } Assignees.
CHARLES SPENCER, }

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

THIS is to request all persons who are indebted to the estate of *Thomas Hatton*, dec. late of Charles City county, to make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, will make them known to Mr. *Isaac Hill*, of Charles City, or to myself, of James City, as I want to settle the estate immediately.

GEORGE HATTON, Adm'r.

May 17, 1803. 3tp.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM LONDON, APRIL 5.

"We are still without the means for estimating the probable result of the pending Negociation. The secresy observed by government on the occasion, is as rigid as it is creditable. All that we can collect is, that our Cabinet are unanimous in the opinion, that this is the most favourable period for War, provided they cannot obtain ample security for the preservation of Peace. How far Bonaparte has been warranted in anticipating nothing but concession, forbearance, and inertion from our Ministers, we will not pretend to determine; but it is very obvious, that he has been egregiously disappointed in his expectations:—that he has indulged in menaces in the midst of relative impotency, and wantonly given provocation for War, without the means for carrying it on.—The finances of France are in the most wretched state; the artifice of official representation may disguise the fact from those who are denied the liberty of discussion or inquiry; but it is known, must be felt, and must influence the conduct of the government. The Taxes in France are carried almost beyond the capacity of the country to discharge; yet still they are inadequate to the wants of the State. Not only is the revenue of the subject liable to heavy imposts, but his stock, furniture, and property in general are charged ten per cent. on such nominal value as the Agents of the Consul think proper to impute to them.—Their Commerce is languid, chiefly because the duties to which it is subject, are dependant on the Consul, and are consequently ever varying, to such degree, that no Merchant can prudently calculate on the result of his adventure.—Their Manufactures are feeble, from the want of capital, credit, and political confidence, and notwithstanding the prohibitions which oppose the importation of British goods, they are every where in abundance and in demand, and cheaper than like articles, can be produced in France. These articles are introduced by way of Bassle, Belgium &c. and the current insurance on the risk of importation, rarely exceeds four per cent.—Amongst numerous instances of the injurious operation of this trade which have presented themselves to our knowledge, was the following:—An extensive Manufactory, for refining sugar, was, some years since, erected at Marseilles, and was successfully employed during the whole of the revolution; but the accumulated weight of taxes has disabled the Proprietors from competition with the English and Hamburgh merchants, and they have been obliged to relinquish the undertaking.

"A Gentleman who has been three months on a tour through France, and who, from previous residence and commercial intercourse in the country, is competent to form a correct opinion, as to its present state, informs us, that the report of war every where produced regret and indignation:—that the projects of Bonaparte were considered as tending to his individual aggrandizement, rather than to the advantage or honor of France; and that the people, in "murmurs deep, not loud," cursed that ambition which threatened to involve them again in the horrors of war.—He adds, that at no period of the revolution was the despotism of government more absolute. Upwards of sixty persons of respectability at Marseilles, who had been guilty of conversing on politics, were lately hurried off to the army, and that a like system prevails in every part of the Republic."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

The merchants of London trading to the United States, as a testimony of their respect and esteem, have voted to invite the Hon. Mr. *King* to a public dinner, to be given on the 20th March. None but subscribers, and their dignified guest, were to be admitted; and the tickets were set at two guineas and a half.

FROM LISBON, March 23.

Our markets, are at present abundantly supplied with your produce, which meets very little demand, so that the prices are merely nominal. The last sales made of Flour we understand, was at 7¼ doll. on board at credit, and we doubt much if that price could be now obtained for any quantity.

GREENOCK, APRIL 5.—We are happy to observe, by accounts from every quarter of the united kingdom, that all ranks press forward with equal eagerness to offer their services to their country in case they should be repuired. We hope the necessity is far off; but we are happy to find that the generous and patriotic spirit of this nation subsists in its full vigour; and we rest with full confidence its effects, whenever circumstances shall call for its execution.

From New-York, May 20.

Mutiny at Berbice.—By the brig Franklin, Captain Newell, arrived here yesterday, we learn that on the 13th of April, a mutiny broke out amongst the soldiers at the fort of that place. They put every commissioned officer under arrest, and took possession of the fort, magazine, &c. Four hundred of them, armed with a serjeant at their head, marched to the town; and crossed the river Canye before an alarm was given. On approaching the town, they were met by some of the inhabitants, whom they took prisoners, on their enquiring the cause of their coming they demanded their Colonel, or five months pay that was due to them, and their rations, which they had not received for two days past. They said they did not wish to disturb the inhabitants in the least but would protect them to the last drop of their blood. By this time the whole town was in alarm. They were then met by the inhabitants, the Colonel, and a number of officers stationed in the town; and the other two companies in town put under arms, equipped ready for an attack. The Colonel, by fair promises, put them off until morning, and they returned to the fort, and there continued quiet all day. But no satisfaction being given, at night they mustered again, and began firing at an armed schooner stationed opposite Canye river, to prevent their crossing to the town. One of the companies then marched to the mouth of Canye river. The schooner fired grape-shot at them, which killed two men and wounded a number of others. The mutineers then retreated. A company from town, commanded by the Colonel's son, crossed the river, and advanced towards the back of the fort; where they were met by a patroling party from the fort, and several shot exchanged. The company was obliged to return to town.

The mutineers then sent their officers to the government house, accompanied by their new commander and several others. They demanded satisfaction a second time. The Governor and Council immediately assembled, and concluded to make paper money that should pass current, and pay them off, and give provisions according to promise in Holland. Upon these conditions being complied with, order was restored.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Ship	Industry, Vickery,	Liverpool.
Sch.	Lydia, Coulk,	Baltimore.
Sloop	Maria, Mann,	Boston.
	Friendship, Goodwin,	New-York.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Dove, Norton,	Boston.
	Anna, Berry,	George-Town.
	Rebecca, Potter,	Providence.
	Agnes, Euson,	New-York.
	Emily, Fitchett,	Charleston.
	Plato, Harrison,	Portsmouth.
Sloop	President, Lewis,	Charleston.
	Republican, Watson,	Norfolk.
	Nancy, Brany,	New-York.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

AUTHENTIC.

Mr. *Jefferson's* PAPER MONEY TENDER TO Mr. *Gabriel Jones* of Rockingham county.

THE following statement of facts, relating to this transaction, are made to the Editor of this paper in a way which has obtained his entire confidence. It is a transaction concerning which much has been written—much has been published—much has been said. Those who have in any way interested themselves will be pleased to see it reduced to precision.—To a community of so much intelligence, which contains so many individuals of great endowments, there can be no necessity for the Editor of this paper to attempt to give a complexion, when the facts speak so loudly and so eloquently for themselves. By this remark we do not mean to forestall public opinion as to those Editors or writers who may follow a different tract. The first duty which we owe to our subscribers is to publish the exact truth, as far as we can obtain it, upon all subjects which either relate to the public affairs, or to the public characters of the times.

Rockingham, March 17th, 1803.

HAVING seen in the Richmond Recorder some imperfect statements, unauthorised by me, relative to a transaction which took place some years ago, between Thomas Jefferson, esq. the present chief magistrate of the United States, and myself, I have thought it proper to set the matter in a fair point of view by giving a true state of the facts; which should have been done ere this had my health permitted. The facts are as follow, viz:

In the month of September, 1773, Mr. Jefferson made application to me for the loan of fifty pounds, which he proposed returning in a few months with thanks, &c. which sum I lent him with the greatest cheerfulness, having, at that time, the highest confidence in him as a man of honor, honesty and integrity; for which he gave his bond payable in twelve months, when I proposed that, if his convenience required, he might have it a longer time, on condition that he would punctually pay the interest annually. This, however, Mr. Jefferson failed doing, nor did I hear from him on the subject until I received his letter enclosing the principal and interest in paper money, which, when it came to my hand, was not worth more than one shilling in the pound. The following is a correct copy of the letter alluded to.

"Monticello, April 29th, 1779.

"Dear Sir,

"By Mrs. Harvey I enclose to you the principal and interest of the money you were so kind as to lend me some years ago. It furnishes me also with an occasion of acknowledging, with this, the many other obligations under which you have laid me, of which I shall always be proud to shew a due sense, when ever opportunities shall offer.

"I am, Dear Sir, with much esteem,

"Your friend and servt.

(Signed) "Th: JEFFERSON."

I confess that on viewing the deceptious aspect of the foregoing letter and its enclosure, I felt great surprise and disappointment, that a person who stood so high in the public estimation as to be, at that time, the governor of Virginia, & who had shared so much of my private confidence, that he might have commanded any sum within my power to lend, should have risked his reputation, and attempted to requite my friendship, by repaying the paltry sum of fifty pounds and interest, with something less than one fourth of the real legal interest then due thereon; which I thought not worth receiving, and therefore, on the return of Mrs. Harvey, re-enclosed to Mr. Jefferson the said paper money, together with his bond, in a piece of blank paper, leaving him to his own reflections; resolving at the same time, not to expose him until I should be advised of the result of his deliberations on the subject:—Of which I heard nothing until the 29th day of February, 1780, when a Mr. Leonard Herring, a neighbour of mine who is yet living, informed me he had taken from the sash of a window in a public house in Staunton, a letter directed to me, which he delivered to my hand. On opening the supposed letter, I found it to be part of half a sheet of paper covering the aforeshid bond. The thin cover however was so worn out at the folds and corners, that the bond was to be seen, which was also considerably frettted, especially at the corners. By whom that paper was forwarded, or how it found its way to the sash, where my obliging neighbour accidentally discovered it, I have never yet been able to learn: but, from the whole of the circumstances, I was induced to believe it might be intended, never to reach my hands.—However, after sundry evasions, and repeated applications to Col. Nicholas Lewis of Albemarle, to whom I was referred as the agent of Mr. Jefferson, and while he was in France, I received payment of the principal and interest.

GABRIEL JONES.

More about Gallatin.—When Gabriel Du Val, esq. of Maryland, was appointed comptroller of the treasury, it was believed by many federalists, that the departments of government would be filled with men of respectability. It now turns out that the place was offered without expectation that it would be accepted. The ruling junto wished to preserve appearances, and to secure the popular influence of Mr. Du-Val in that state; but, in fact, designed the place for one of their own tools—a man with whom Gallatin was connected by marriage. This disappointment, added to other causes, has produced a misunderstanding between Gallatin and Du-Val. Every well-wisher of his country hopes that Mr. Du-Val will neither yield nor resign, but will remain where he is until the junto, in order to oblige their favorite, shall dismiss him. The people of Maryland, who were influenced by Mr. Du-Val to become partizans of democracy, will begin to look about them. The Marylanders have already become conspicuous by their recantations: they have excellent opportunities for obtaining information; the consequences of which are thus manifested. If the cabinet should make a rupture with Mr. Du-Val, they will seal their own destruction, at least in Maryland. *So be it.*

The success of Major Lewis against Mr. Andrew Moore, is an extraordinary proof that democracy declines very rapidly. Mr. Moore has been long known to possess great influence in that quarter. Major Lewis had been so long absent, that few knew him; he was also confined by sickness. It was known that he was opposed to the present rulers, and that the president had deprived him of an office without having any other reason. There is another case of that sort which we believe the president recollects with regret, and if he does not at this time, perhaps he will before the next election.

There is an old saying, and a true saying—"Don't shew your teeth until you can bite." Duane seems to have forgotten this aphorism when he declared and proclaimed war against Governor M'Kean. Judging from some of the last Auroras, we expect that he has received counter-orders from some of the leaders of the party. M'Kean will for ever deserve the thanks, not only of the people of Pennsylvania, who have any thing worth preserving, but of all mankind, for the able and manly opposition which he has given to the jacobinical laws of the last session. There is no doubt that the disorganising house-breakers, letter-stealers, and outcasts from other countries for crimes of all sorts, will wage an implacable war against M'Kean. The Gallatinites and Duanites will never forgive the man who has deprived them of the harvest which appeared ready for the sickle.

If the two laws which M'Kean refused for naturalizing foreigners, and for abolishing judicial proceedings in all cases less than five hundred dollars, had passed, how quickly the courts of arbitrators, aided by the newly *imported patriots*, as witnesses, would have divided and subdivided all the property in Pennsylvania.—These laws were the handmaids of each other. M'Kean refused both, and for so doing, Duane has abused him. Let any man ask why?

Captain Knight, arrived at Salem from Martinique, informs, that one of the brothers of the first consul is at that place, as a traveller.

It is mentioned in a late English paper, that a vessel on board of which a body of Swiss troops in French pay were embarked for St. Domingo, foundered near Gibraltar, and every person perished.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated March 28.—"It is said, with great confidence, that the mission of Cæsar Berthier into Holland, is connected with an object superior in magnitude to that of the Louisiana expedition! All the generals too, appointed to the army of *cidevant* Flanders, it is well known are the intimates of the secretary at war, and are *cordially* devoted to the first consul. It may also with truth be added, that all the demi-brigades which had been in Egypt, were ordered to the same part of the republic. The banks of the river Scheldt are, moreover, covered with troops and magazines.

"GESTION" *upon* "GESTION," *or* CLINTONIAN MANAGEMENT.

It is announced that Mr. Jefferson has dismissed *Richard Rogers*, esq. the naval officer of the port of New-York, and appointed *Samuel Osgood*, esq. in his place. Mr. Rogers was an able officer, and gave great satisfaction. It will be recollected that Cheetham, the *Clintonian* editor, began early to abuse him, and almost scolded Mr. Jefferson for not turning him out when he sent the amiable *Joshua Sands* adrift. The Custom-House could not do well without the assistance of his talents at that time, and Mr. Jefferson had waited with coolness and patience the proper opportunity to strike.

Some may be of opinion that Mr. Osgood, influenced by a sense of honor, will not accept of an office obtained by violence, and manifest injury to another—but when it is considered, that he suffered himself to be thrust into the place of Col. Fish, there can be little doubt as to the part he will act. As the chief object of the reigning faction has been to aggrandize themselves, so the nature of democracy is to destroy all sensibility and sense of propriety.

This appointment has given a thread by which may be traced the late windings of the *Clintonian* leaders. Let it only be remembered that Mr. Osgood has been a candidate for the office of mayor of this city—that Cheetham pretended to show a *certificate* from the present mayor condemning Mr. Burr, and since the election has not so much as whimpered on the subject—that some of the *Clintonians* and *Burrites* during the election *shook hands together*—and the plot is unravelled. Is there not something like a bargain here? If you will give me this, you shall have that." Thus do the *two* families dispose of honors and emoluments among themselves, to the great advantage and contentment of the people. This matter cannot pass without some farther remarks referred for another time. Perhaps no dismission from office, and no appointment hitherto, has been more barefacedly unjust, and calculated to give greater dissatisfaction to the citizens. Nothing now in the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and in the attempts of the Clintonian party in this state, should excite any wonder.

CANDIDUS.

(N. Y. Gaz. May 23.)

MR. DAVIS,

HAVING observed in your useful paper the republication of eight numbers, concerning Mr. Gallatin and the Bank Stock, which appeared some time ago in the Recorder; and having reason to believe that the people begin to be desirous of understanding as much of that extraordinary and unjustifiable transaction as they can; I think further illustration will be acceptable. When these numbers were written, Congress were in session. I had not the benefit of the arguments and elucidations which have since appeared. Accuracy, therefore, could not be attained. Since that time we have seen the debates, and seen also the circular letters of the members. Two of these letters are in my possession. One of them is from Mr. John Clopton, the representative of the district in which you and I reside. The other is from Mr. John Stratton, another representative of this state.

As members of Congress are bound by their duty to make fair and candid representations to their constituents, the public, and particularly the freeholders of this district, will be able to judge for themselves, by examining the subject thoroughly and comparing the two letters. If they prefer Mr. Clopton's, they will of course say so. If they find cause to condemn it, and to applaud the plain and perspicuous manner in which Mr. Stratton has informed his constituents they must forget, when about to give their opinions, that Mr. Clopton is an admirer of the prevailing administration, and that Mr. Stratton bears the appellation of Federalist.

It ought to be remembered that Mr. Clopton gave notice in his letter that he was a candidate for the same office,—Mr. Stratton gave notice that he should not be a candidate. It is to be presumed that Mr. Clopton would put nothing into his letter which might injure his popularity or his prospects, and it is equally presumable, that Mr. Stratton, being about to withdraw from public employment, would write fairly and candidly. I wish you to begin with Mr. Clopton's, and to publish the remarks concerning his letter which appeared in the Recorder. Let Mr. Stratton's follow, and then every reader will judge for himself.

FEDERALIST.

To Mr. JOHN CLOPTON,

Member of Congress.

SIR,

TEN letters have been published in this paper addressed to you, and one to the public, concerning you, which appeared during the session of Congress. These letters contained a good deal of plain dealing and some severity. It was expected by many people, though I confess not by me, that you would have answered them. I knew, and so did you, that there was little or no room for an answer; and common sense, or rather self-preservation, taught you to adopt the submissive and obedient system which you appear to have pursued.

It was expected by me, that your circular letter, which would appear about the end of the late session, would be written with more caution; that you would, in this way, shew your repentance for the deceptious tendencies of all your former letters. The circular has appeared.—One is now before me; and you have pursued the same course. You have published a whole paragraph of untruth. When I am assailing your political character, which only I have heretofore attacked, it is not necessary to say any thing concerning the immorality of such conduct, nor will it avail you, if your partizans should say that it has proceeded from a mistake. As a politician, and as a writer upon political questions, a man ought to have a sufficient capacity for judging. To the community it is the same, whether an injury proceeds from weakness, or from wickedness, from incapacity, or injustice.

The paragraph to which I allude, is as follows:

"The financial department presents a theme for our admiration. The amount of duties arising from imports and tonnage exhibits a view of the commerce of the United States, scarcely less astonishing, than it is pleasing, to observe its great extent. Here our attention is drawn to that source of revenue, to mark its flourishing state and its progressive increase. Great as it has been at former periods, it is found to be greater at the present. It affords a fund so large, that government has been thereby enabled, in the course of the last year, to discharge considerably more than five millions of dollars of the *principal* of the public debt; to defray all current expences, and to meet all its exigencies; yet leaving in the treasury between four and five millions of dollars, for a further application to those objects. These salutary effects have been produced without internal taxes of any kind; and furnish incontestible evidence that the objection, raised by a part of the community against the repeal of those taxes at the last session, proceeded from groundless apprehensions, and was the anticipation of a censure, now shewn to be unmerited. From the revenue, therefore, so safely to be counted upon, as a permanent result from our commerce, aided by a perseverance in those maxims of economy, and that spirit of frugality, which may be justly said to characterize the administration of the government, we may, with confidence, felicitate ourselves on the fair prospect of a total extinguishment of the public debt at a period not far distant, should the pacific system pursued by the government meet with no interruption. This is a circumstance greatly to be desired—highly important to the completion of national happiness."

Although, when your former circular letter was published, you might not have foreseen, that the repeal of the taxes, or something else, would oblige or induce your Messiah to sell the bank stock, and that he would be so much oppressed by circumstances, as to make a sacrifice of 120,000 dollars in the sale, yet this was not the case when you wrote the letter which is now before me. The sale of the bank stock, and the sale of the land, amounted to about 2,000,000 of dollars, to get which, 120,000 were lost. How, then, have you the effrontery to say to your constituents, that our revenues had increased, so as to afford a fund so large, that the government has been thereby enabled, in the course of the last year, to discharge considerably more than five millions of dollars of the principal of the public debt? What right had you to withhold from them, the important information that the bank stock had been sacrificed and was gone forever? or that a great deal was received from the sale of land? or that a great deal of the money concerning which you boast, has been received from those very taxes which have been repealed? or that you, with other members of your own rotes, have given two millions of dollars to the president, to be disposed of as he pleases? Is this the spirit of frugality and economy, concerning which you prate so much?

Two thousand two hundred and twenty shares in the bank of the United States, which produced an annual revenue of about seventy thousand dollars, have been sacrificed for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars loss, for the purpose of getting a large sum of money in the treasury, and then Congress, (I mean Mr. Clopton, and other economists like him) have passed a resolution that the president should dispose of two millions of those dollars as he pleases.—*This is a good way to pay the public debt! This is pretty economy! This is great frugality!* It is like the prudence of a spendthrift, who sells his estate to discharge his gambling debts, and for the purpose of having a little ready money takes three fourths of its value.*

As to the rest of your letter, it is filled with common place remarks, which have been written, published and repeated, in ten thousand times ten thousand ways, long before you were born, and you might as well, perhaps better, have copied a few pages from the whole *Duty of Man*, as a circular letter. All that you can pretend to say, which can apply to your official character, is deceptious, and has been just now exposed, the last sentence excepted. In that you say, that you are willing to accept again the honor of being elected by the district as a member of Congress. In this you are intelligible, and provided you succeed in that, it is most likely that your next letter will embrace the sermon which Christ preached on the Mount, the ten commandments, or something else which was very well known before.

FEDERALIST.

The three frigates, and Enterprize schooner, under the command of commodore Morris, sailed from Malaga the 10th inst. bound up the Mediterranean.

(Phil. Gaz.)

* *Mr. Bayard's speech shews that the loss amounted to 152,070 dollars. It is impossible to ascertain the truth upon this subject. It is probable that there may be* secret articles *in this treaty, which are known only to Mr. Gallatin and to Mr. Baring; and it might be destructive to the first, and dishonorable and faithless in the second, to divulge these articles.*

Discourse on Duelling.

ON Saturday the 4th of June, J. Ogilvie will deliver in the Capitol, at half past four o'clock, the second and last part of his Discourse on Duelling, in which he will endeavor to place in a clear and striking light its complicated absurdity and atrocity, and to point out the most eligible and immediate means of effecting its abolition.

P. S. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying three shillings for each ticket. No charge will be made for the admission of Ladies.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

I INTEND to set off from here the 8th or 9th of June for the state of Kentucky, and expect to return here again by the 10th of August. Any person having business with me in my absence, are requested to apply to my son, Bowler Heming Cocke.

BOWLER COCKE.

Turkey Island, 25th May, 1803.

Richmond, May 30th, 1803.

I INTEND shortly to the state of Kentucky; and to return in the month of September next.

Wm. FLEMING.

A few copies of
HENING's JUSTICE,
For Sale at this Office.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

A Democrat brought to Repentance.

MR. BUTLER,

You have doubtleſs heard of the ingathering of Democrats to federaliſm, and I myſelf, profeſs to be a ſubject of this glorious work: and am deſirous of relating my experience, through the channel of your paper. But I am afraid I ſhall offend the delicate ear, for I can turn the plough to the right or left, or uſe any utenſil of agriculture, but I cannot ſo accurately wield the pen. And now as I am willing to forſake my ſins, ſo I am ready to confeſs them for I have been an old unſanctified democrat ever ſince I paid the direct tax until the late reformation. As the greateſt evidence of my political depravity, I humbly confeſs I have read the Farmer's numbers with pleaſure; I have given heed to a great book called the National Ægis, as a light ſhining in a dark place, and I made it the man of my council.——There I read Mr. Giles and a number of eminent authors on the Judiciary, and ſome of my federal neighbors handed Mr. Bayard and others on the ſame ſubject; but I confeſs my taſte was ſo vitiated that I never read them. So you ſee Mr. printer I was going on blindfold. However, I kept my attention on the Ægis, the man of my council. There I found it written in every page in capitals, God Save Jefferſon and the preſent Adminiſtration. And another book was opened, wherein Mr Adams, if he had not been depoſed in his kingly power, was introducing monarchy. I loved this book and eat it, ſo that it was in my mouth ſweet as honey, but it made my belly bitter againſt Federalism. But I believe my federal neighbors prayed for me that I might be ſaved from his political thraldom, for it pleaſed kind providence to ſend me a fine book, whoſe motto was Judge Baſſet on the Judiciary. Now here, in this book the firſt beams of true light began to dawn upon my unregenerate ſoul. From this light I was brought to ſee the plague of a democratic heart, for I ſaw, I hated the truth and had only been without the law but now the commandment was come by reading Judge Baſſet—and ſin in me taking occaſion by the commandment, it wrought in me all manner of concupiſcence, and as Baſſet reaſoned of righteouſneſs, temperance and judgment, the poor democrat trembled—and I ſaid to him, go thy way for this time, and when I have a more convenient ſeaſon I will call for thee. But I again ſearched the volumes of the Ægis for comfort, but could find none—for my conviction was verily faſtend to my Heart-Strings.

Under the drawing influence of Judge Baſſet my heart was like the magnet needle when varied from the pole in perpetual motion. Under theſe influences I called for Judge Baſſet, by the energy of whoſe reaſoning, I was brought to renounce all my own Democratic Righteouſneſs. I ſaw there was no other way whereby Democrats could be ſaved—only by Judge Baſſet. Having now a double portion of the ſpirit of Judge Baſſet—I not only loved my federal brothers, but I alſo loved poor democrats. I was now tranſported into a train of viſionary ideas—I thought I ſaw a politicrl milleuium wherein federaliſm run down our ſtreets as a ſtream and poor Democrats flowed unto it. The eyes of my underſtanding was ſo enlightened that I thought I could ſee beyond the veil of time; I ſaw the ſtate of Retribution that awaited the finally impenitent democrat. There I ſaw juſtice meeted out in exact proportion to what the democrats had been in this life. There I ſaw Thomas Jefferſon, preſident of theſe dreary abodes and Thomas Paine Vice Preſident in the room of Burr who has eſcaped by partial repentance, and is now lodged in purgatory, to be prayed out by ſome devout fefederaliſt—and as Thomas Jefferſon and Thomas Paine had been good friends in this life ſo they were made to cohabit in that, to be mutual tormentors—and as democrats have loved to be together plotting againſt Federalism, ſo the ſentence ordered them bound in bundles which made half their miſery. I ſaw Thomas Jefferſon and Thomas Paine as two great and-irons——on theſe were piled great bundles of domocrats who was ſuffocated by the exhalations that aroſe out of Tom Paine by reaſon of the abundance of ſpirits he had uſed while in his prabotionary ſtate I thought I heard Tom Paine articulate among the Rubbiſh, a little more Brandy, Thomas Jefferſon maintained the ſame pacific temper as in his Inaugural Speech, for he was crying out, We are all Republicans, or Federaliſts—We are all democrats.

And now, Mr. Printer I know not as to my viſion whether any prophetic ſpirit has reſted upon me—be that as it may it ſeemed real to me, and if you are ſatisfied with my relation, I deſire to be propounded to your fellowſhip.

THE REPENTING DEMOCRAT.

FREDERICK-TOWN, May 21.

HAIL STORM.

Laſt Monday, the 16th inſtant, there happened the moſt tremendous hail ſtorm accompanied with thunder and lightning, that ever was witneſſed within the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants of this place.—The weather had been unuſually cold for the ſeaſon during the laſt five or ſix days of the preceding week, and there were ſeveral ſevere froſts, that entirely deſtroyed the fruit; but on that day, it had ſuddenly become very ſultry and warm. The ſtorm advanced between three and four o'clock, in a N. N. E. direction, and laſted about twenty minutes, during which time the hail poured down inceſſantly as thick as flakes of ſnow. It was uncommonly large and ſome of it meaſured three inches and an half in circumference. It did very conſiderable damage: the windows in a northern expoſure were almoſt broken to pieces. The rye crops have been entirely deſtroyed wherever it extended, the Kitchen gardens have not eſcaped the devaſtation, and vegetation in general has ſuffered great injury. The hail fell with ſuch violence, as to leave marks on the roofs and planks, wherever it ſtruck and clattered like a volley of pebbles upon the doors and windows.

It has not been exactly aſcertained how far the hail ſtorm extended its ravages; but there are certain accounts from the diſtance of 8 miles in a S. and S. W. direction, where it raged with equal violence as here. Towards E. and S. E. it did not reach more than two or three miles, and towards the W. and N. W. it branched in various directions, leaving a ſtripe of country, in ſome inſtances not more than a mile or two in extent, untouched. We are happy to learn, that the ſtate of wheat crops is ſuch as not to have ſubjected them to the ſame fate as thoſe of rye.

The ſcene was truly awful and terrific. The elements ſeemed to war in dreadful conflict, threatening ruin and deſtruction to all the works of human art, and every heart, in affrighted diſmay, throbbed aghaſt at this tremendous ſpectacle of nature.

"At firſt, heard ſolemn over the verge of heaven,
The tempeſt growls; but as it nearer come,
And rolls its awful burden on the wind,
The lightnings flaſh a larger curve, and more
The noiſe aſtounds; till over head a ſheet
Of livid flame diſcloſes wide; then ſhuts,
And opens wider; ſhuts and opens ſtill
Expanſive, wrapping ether in a blaze.
Follows the looſen'd aggravated roar
Enlarging, deepening, mingling; peal on peal
Cruſh'd horrible, convulſing heaven and earth.
Down comes a deluge of ſonorous hail,
Or prone deſcending rain. Wide-rent the clouds
Pour a whole flood; and yet, its flame unquench'd,
Th' unconquerable lightning ſtruggles through,
Ragged and fierce, or in red whirling balls,
And fires the mountains with redoubled rage.
—— —— —— ——
Guilt hears appall'd with deeply troubled tho't."

On the reſult of the Election we congratulate the friends of the genuine principles of the adminiſtration of Waſhington and Adams. Connecticut, always unſhaken in her elevated courſe, has given a ſignal proof that neither the artifices of the leaders in revolution, nor the execrated vengeance of thoſe who "feel power and forget right," can turn her to the right hand nor to the left from the path wherein ſhe has ſteadily progreſſed in honor and progreſs.

The two firſt Magiſtrates, every member of the firſt branch of the Legiſlature, more than three quarters of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and a majority of the freemen in four fifths of the towns are decided Federaliſts. On ſuch a phalanx, we rely with entire confidence for the proſervation of our great and valuable intereſts. [*Con. Courant.*

FOREIGN NEWS,

By the Britiſh packet arrived at New-York, which left London the 10th April.

LONDON, April 2.

Public credulity is ſtill made the ſport of every idle rumour. Nothing tranſpired yeſterday in the Political World worthy of particular attention. So far, therefore, as regards the important queſtion at iſſue, the Public Mind continues in a very fluctuating ſtate. It is generally underſtood, that a Council held at the Duke of Portland's on Wednesday laſt, a reſolution was come to for an application to the Emperor of Ruſſia, to guarantee the Independence of Malta. It was alſo ſtated yeſterday, that Mr. Stewart, who arrived on Thurſday evening from Vienna, had brought Diſpatches from Lord Whitworth, which demanded an immediate conſideration, and anſwer. The communication from Vienna, muſt have been of the firſt conſequence, as it required the care and ſpeed of ſuch a Meſſenger as the Secretary of the Britiſh Ambaſſador at that Court. Be that as it may, the Ultimatum of France is not expected before the middle or end of next week. Some are of opinion, that the final deciſion of the ſubject in diſpute cannot be received before the laſpe of a fortnight; in that caſe, they may certainly conclude to an anſwer from Ruſſia or Germany to ſome propoſition tranſmitted thither ſoon after the acknowledgement of thoſe differences which have paraliſed moſt claſſes in ſociety. We wiſh for a favourable iſſue; but ready for either alternative, we wait with fortitude the grand event.

Another week has now paſſed over, and the public has left as much as ever in ignorance of the real ſituation of the country. We cannot ſubmit to deceive our readers by retailing to them the groundleſs or fraudulent reports of the Stock Exchange. There can be no ſufficient grounds to ſpeculate on the conduct of a government which proceeds on no other ſyſtem than that of ſhifting from day to day without any one fixed principle or rule of action. During all the continual fluctuation of our Councils for the laſt two years, there has been no viſible change of circumſtances which could account for any one of the changes in our conduct. The policy of France has at all times been as ſteady and uniform as that of Great Britain has been various and contradictory. No reaſonable conjecture can be formed.

Why we diſarmed immediately after the preliminaries while we were ſtill at War?

Why we then armed again immediately before the Definitive Treaty, and then accepted terms much worſe than thoſe of the preliminaries?

Why we then *diſarmed* again all thro' the ſummer, while France was violating at every ſtep both the ſpirit and the letter of the Definitive Treaty?

Why we then *armed* again in October, and ſent orders to retain the Cape, when the acquiſitions of Louiſiana, Lombardy, and Elba, to France, were already complete, when Piedmont was already annexed. Germany already divided, and when our interference was many months too late to avert the ſubjugation of Switzerland?

Why we then diſarmed again in November, and ſent orders to reſtore the Cape; when the arrangements about Malta were at leaſt as much unſettled as they can now be; when the hoſtile views of France were certainly not leſs apparent, and when the very armaments of which we now complain were in a ſtate of very conſiderable forwardneſs?

Or laſtly, why we have now armed again in March, when we have given up all the beſt means of negotiation which we had in our hands; reſtored to France 30,000 Seamen to enable her to man her fleet; accomodated her with ſtores to enable her equip it; and ſurrendered to her the great commanding ſtations of the Eaſtern and Weſtern world to enable her to navigate thoſe ſeas with ſecurity herſelf, and to the utter ruin of our Commerce and Colonies?

All theſe are queſtions which no man pretends to anſwer; how then ſhall we guess how ſoon we are again to diſarm after evacuting Malta? how often we ſhall again arm to grace ſome new conceſſion? how many new points of dignity and intereſt we ſhall think it honorable and wiſe to ſurrender to an imperious enemy? What grounds can we have of judging of theſe queſtions; all regular means of information have been pertinaciouſly withheld, and as for the declarations of the Miniſters; to what credit they are entitled the unhappy fate of thoſe who placed their truſt in that ſecurity has ſufficiently demonſtrated.

Inſtead, therefore of pretending to explain the ſyſtem of thoſe who have no ſyſtem, we ſhall content ourſelves with a faithful report of the facts as they occur; and happy indeed ſhould we think ourſelves, if the mere effect of fluctuation and inconſiſtency ſhould for once lead to ſteps of prudence and dignity, and enables us to lay before the public a courſe of meaſures directly the reverſe of thoſe which we have hitherto witneſſed.

A private letter from Paris, dated March 27, ſays:—"You may reſt aſſured, that when Cæſar Berthier was ordered from Holland to Louiſiana, another object was in view; and alſo that all the Generals, poſted to the troops, which are to form the camp in the ci-devant Netherlands, are cloſely connected with Berthier the War Miniſter, and wholly devoted to Bonaparte; in fine, that all the demi-brigades, late from Egypt, are ordered to March into what was formerly called Brabant. The demi-brigades were rendered effective before any others, and their diſcipline more cloſely watched. It alſo may be added, that their camp equipage has been attended to in the moſt ſcrupulous manner! They are the beſt troops of France brought from one to the other extremity of the ſoi-diſtant Republic for ſome purpoſe! On the other hand, the Banks of the Scheldt, are covered with military magazines, &c.

"Bonaparte is about to ſend the Britiſh Government his ultimation by an Aid-de-Camp—of this be convinced.

"The Volunteer Conſcripts deſert by hundreds; when they are taken, they are tranſported, *id eſt*, condemned to periſh in the inſalubrious climate of the French trans-atlantic poſſeſſions, all France except ſuch as live, move, and have their being in the Conſul, hold this ſyſtem of preſſing in abhorrence.

"Two and twenty individuals have lately landed at Toulon from Ajaccio—they all ſay they are nearly related to the First Conſul—they were received with becoming honors; but before they were allowed to proceed to Paris, an extraordinary meſſenger was diſpatched for the purpoſe of informing his Serene and Conſular Highneſs of the Family-viſit.

April 4.

A farther indication of war may be expected from the following paragraph in the moſt conſpicuous part of the Sun, of Saturday, which has certainly been inſerted by the deſire of our Government:—

"Rear Admiral Thornsborough, with a Squadron of Frigates under his command was expected to ſail from the Downs yeſterday evening, probably to cruize upon the Coaſt of France."

From all theſe circumſtances, connected with the intractable and domineering ſpirit of the First Conſul, we think that war is unavoidable. He may, however, recede from the declarations which he has advanced; but ſhould he do ſo, it will be a feature of his character hitherto unobſerved. We moſt ſincerely lament the dreadful alternative; but we have no doubt that our National Spirit will gloriouſly ſurmount every difficulty.

If the circumſtances which we are about to mention, be well founded, WAR appears inevitable. Our information is from the very firſt authority, and we have not the ſmalleſt doubt of its authenticity. It ſtates that Bonaparte received the firſt Memoir or Repreſentation of Lord Hawkeſbury with an inſulting degree of haughtineſs, *poſitively refuſing any Anſwer or Explanation* on the ſubject of Malta, &c. &c. His Lordſhip afterwards wrote a more ſpirited memoir to the Firſt Conſul, and the anſwer was, if poſſible, ſtill more inſolent than the firſt. Bonaparte, till the *complete and unequivocal fulfilment* of the Treaty of Amiens avowed his reſolution to liſten to no negotiation whatever.

APRIL 6.

Yeſterday morning we received the Paris Journals to the 3d inſt. In ſome of them we find a very important article copied from the *Journal des Landes*. It is to the following effect:—"We learn from Bourdeaux, that the Chamber of Commerce of that City has received from Paris aſſurances that there is no longer any reaſon to apprehend the recommencement of hoſtilities with England.—On the arrival of this pleaſing intelligence the prices of all the colonial productions, which for ſome time paſt had been riſing, are now ſtationary, and inclined to fall. On the other hand, the activity of the port is redoubled in fitting out and loading veſſels for the Colonies."

The *Moniteur* contains the following information relative to the affairs of Germany:—

"The Diet of the Empire adopted in its Setting on the 24 of March the Act of the Deputation of February 24, which contains the diſtribution and definitive arrangement of the Indemnities. The *Concluſum* of the three Colleges, and the prejudication of the Diet, were carried with great ceremony by the Directoral Miniſter to the Prince of Tour and Taxis, who immediately tranſmitted the former to His Imperial Majeſty.

"No concluſion of ſo great importance to the Continent has been elected ſince the Treaty of Weſtphalia.—The arrangement of the Peace put an end to a thirty years war. *Concluſum* of the 3d of Germinal has terminated one of 10 years, which, by the importance of the events, it has produced, and by the number of the armies which maintained it, will be always the moſt memorable of modern wars."

Theſe obſervations are followed by a Copy of the *Concluſum* of the three Colleges of the 24th ultimo, confirming and approving that of the General Deputation of February 22, which has already been inſerted in this Paper.

The *Moniteur* alſo contains a long correſpondence between Col. Fraſer, Governor of Goree, and Gen Blanchot, the French Commandant at Senegal relative to the evacuation of the Iſland of Goree by the Britiſh troops. Blanchot, appears, offered Colonel Fraſer the uſe of ſome French veſſels to convey the garriſon of Goree to Sierra Leone; but the Colonel informed him that he thought it his duty to wait for the arrival of a tranſport from England, as he knew no example of a Britiſh garriſon having evacuated a place ſurrendered by a Treaty of Peace under any other flag than their own, unleſs that there was an immediate neceſſity for removing the troops to another place. This Citizen Blanchot is pleaſed to conſider as an evaſion of the Treaty of Amiens; and from the manner in which the French Government have publiſhed the correſpondence, it would ſeem that they are diſpoſed to countenance the imination.

Yeſterday was Settling Day at the Stock Exchange; there were three Defaulters, which number was conſiderably leſs than was expected.—The Account went off pretty ſmoothly, and the greateſt hopes are entertained that the ſeveral Brokers (although materially hurt by failures) will be able to ſettle their loſſes. Conſols began at 62 1-2, fell to 61 14 and left off at 62.

The Swiſs troops which were embodied by the late Helvetic Government are taken into the ſervice of France.

The 5 per cents. are at 52 f. 25.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The arrival of the ſhip Iris, captain Skinner, at a late hour laſt evening, has extended our file of London papers to the TWENTY-THIRD OF APRIL, inclusive; beſides the Portſmouth Gazette of the 25th, and Lloyd's Liſt and Prices Current to the 12th. We had previouſly received papers to the 13th, by the Mars from Liverpool, and had prepared ſome of their moſt important articles for publication: but a deſire to give the lateſt intelligence has induced us to ſubſtitute in their ſtead the following brief ſummary. In our next we ſhall publiſh an unbroken ſeries of events from the date of our former accounts to that of the laſt paper brought by the Iris.

Official intelligence of the ſurrender of the Cape of Good Hope was received in London on the 22d April.

The ſhip John Morgan, Howard, on board of which Mr. King, our ambaſſador at the cort of St. James's has taken his paſſage, was to ſail for this port in 3 days after the Iris.

LONDON, APRIL 19—23.

The town of Flushing, belonging to the Batavian Republic, has been declared in a ſtate of ſiege, by order of the Firſt Conſul. The French Envoy, Semonville, has given notice thereof to the Batavian Government; and the meaſure is ſtated to have been haſtened by the refuſal of the Engliſh to deliver up the Iſland of Goree.

The number of French troops ſtationed in the Batavian Republic, and on their march thither, is ſtated at 14,000 men, the whole of which are to be paid and ſubſiſted at the expence of that unfortunate Republic.

In caſe caſe of a rupture with England, three French armies are, it is ſaid, to be immediately aſſembled on the coaſt, one near Boulogne, and her in Normandy, and a third in Belgium; Moreau is to command in a camp, to be formed near Breſt; Oudinot at Cherbourg; Maſſena at Dunkirk: and Macdonald, a fourth army in Holland. So ſay ſome of the Dutch Gazettes.

In the City the prevailing opinion ſeems ſtill to be in favour of peace. At one o'clock the 21ſt, the 3 per cent Conſols were at 67 1-2 for May account, and a 67 1-2 for Money.

The want of intelligence from the Continent was yeſterday the 22d ſupplied by the ingenuity of ſtock jobbers and ſpeculators in the Funds. Reports of an alarming kind were induſtriouſly circulated, and many perſons became the dupes of them. At one time it was ſaid that intelligence had been received of a new Treaty of Alliance offenſive and defenſive, between France and Pruſſia; at another, that two Meſſages had arrived from France with an account of Bonaparte's refuſal to accede to the ultimatum of our Government: a third rumour did not heſſitate to aſſert, that ſeveral Dutch ſhips of war had been ſtopped by Rear Admiral Thornborough's ſquadron; and the alarm was conſiderably heightened by the appearance of a broker at rather a late hour in the alley, who is known to be employed by a great French Houſe, and who ſold out a vaſt quantity of ſtock.

Theſe cauſes, ridiculous as they were, combined with the Miniſter's explanation on Thurſday, to produce at the cloſe of the market a depreſſion of nearly 4 per cent. The following were the principal fluctuations during the courſe of the day: Conſols were done the firſt part of the morning at 66¼. They then went down to 63¾—got up to 66¼, and at that price continued till a quarter paſt three o'clock.—They then fluctuated, and fell rapidly to 63; after which they left of at 63¾.

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20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night from my Stable in this place, a BAY GELDING, ten years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, breſt fallen, a ſmall blaze in his face, with, I believe, one white foot, ſwitch tail, and much galled by the collar from the effects of conſtantly working in a waggon. He paces, trots and gallops remarkably well for a horſe of his weight. Alſo, a yellow BAY GELDING, 9 or 10 years old, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, bob tail, without any natural white about him that I recollect; paces, trots and gallops; he alſo has been conſtantly worked in a waggon, but not much galled. I will give the above reward for the delivery of both to me in this place, one half for either, with an addition of Twenty Dollars upon conviction of the thief or thieves.

ARCH'D. FREELAND.

Manchester, May 31, 1803.

Hanover County Court, 28th February, 1803.

William Galt, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Richard Richardson and Dudley Richardson, Defendants. } In Chan'cy

THE defendant Richard Richardson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Richard Richardson, do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
Tho. Pollard, D.C.H.C.

The highbred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses.

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haskins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas

obliges me to move my horse Dion, across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 13, 1803.

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING,

Never beaten but once and then by accident,

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, some-"times ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 10 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potsos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Bur or, d beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineaas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discarged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade: his great grand dam Childerkirk's Second, out of the dam of Old Sumpter she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1803. 2awtf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Athby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Worn[illegible]y's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3021 acres.

In Kentucky——On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. oawtf

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 2, 1803.

Between
William Wooldridge, Plaintiff,
And
James Perry, John Perry, Peter Perry, Allen Whitworth, William Leprad, Daniel Weisiger and John Watkins, Defendants.

THE defendant James Perry, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

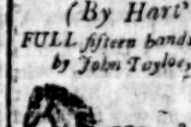
C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. mwtf.

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,



SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/3 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Medley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.